

# 9 FAM PART IV Appendix C, INDIA

(TL:VISA-301; 07-30-2001)

## RECIPROCITY

(TL:VISA-301; 07-30-2001)

Class	Fee	No. Applications	Validity
A-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [A]
A-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [A]
A-3 [1]	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
B-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [B]
B-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [B]
B-1/B-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [B]
C-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
C-1/D	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
C-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS
C-3	NONE	TWO	3 MONTHS
D	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
E-1 [2]	NO TREATY	N/A	N/A
E-2 [2]	NO TREATY	N/A	N/A
F-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [B]
F-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [B]
G-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
G-5 [1]	NONE	MULTIPLE	24 MONTHS
H-1B	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-1C	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-2A	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-2B	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-3	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
H-4	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
I	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
J-1 [4]	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
J-2 [4]	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
K-1	NONE	ONE	6 MONTHS
K-2	NONE	ONE	6 MONTHS
K-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
K-4	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
L-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS [3]
L-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	12 MONTHS [3]
M-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
M-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
N-8	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
N-9	NONE	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
NATO 1-7	N/A	N/A	N/A
O-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
O-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
O-3	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]

P-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-3	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
P-4	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS [3]
Q-1 [6]	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	15 MONTHS [3]
R-1	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
R-2	\$75.00	MULTIPLE	60 MONTHS
S-5 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
S-6 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
S-7 [7]	NONE	ONE	1 MONTH
TD [5]	N/A	N/A	N/A
V-1	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS
V-2	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [8]
V-3	NONE	MULTIPLE	120 MONTHS [8]

Footnotes are standardized and are cross-referenced to 9 FAM PART IV Appendix C, 300 Exhibit I.

(A) Maximum validity for A-1 and A-2 TDY visas is 3 months.

(B) Diplomatic or official passport holders are exempt from the B-2 or F-1&2 visa issuance fees.

## **SPECIAL CLEARANCE AND ISSUANCE PROCEDURES**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Posts with CLASS capability should not send IV clearance requests to Mumbai, Calcutta, Chennai, or New Delhi unless a CLASS check indicates derogatory information on file there.

## **DOCUMENTS AND RECORDS**

### **Birth Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Available. Prior to 1970, the reporting of births was voluntary. Birth certificates of Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Armenian Christians, Jews and Parsis born prior to 1970 may be obtained from the State Registrar General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages. No standard or uniform certificate is issued by the authorities. In addition, acceptable certificates may often be obtained from the municipal and rural registration records that are maintained under the state laws. Europeans, Anglo-Indians, and Indian Christians are usually able to obtain church baptismal certificates.

Under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act of 1969, births are required to be registered in almost all of the States and Union Territories of India. Birth certificates are available to any applicant born on or after April 1, 1970, upon payment of a nominal fee to the appropriate authority.

In cases where birth certificates from the authorities are unavailable or contain insufficient information regarding the birth or the parents, a sworn affidavit executed by either the parents, if living, or other close relatives older than the applicant, may be submitted. It should set forth the relationship between the deponent and the applicant, how well the deponent knows the applicant, date and place of the applicant's birth, the names of both parents, and any other related facts. Such an affidavit, when a birth certificate is unavailable, should be accompanied by a document from a competent governmental authority confirming that the certificate does not exist, or no longer exists.

## **Police Record**

*(TL:VISA-218; 11-24-2000)*

Police Clearance Certificates may be obtained at the local passport issuing office. They are usually more dependable than those obtained at a local level, and would indicate that the subject had no serious criminal conviction on record. This is because the Government of India is concerned that criminals not obtain passports, and for this reason requires that criminal convictions be reported to passport authorities.

## **Foreign Nationals**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Unavailable.

## **Stateless Persons**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Unavailable.

## **Prison Record**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Available. A person who has been incarcerated may obtain a prison record from the State Inspector General of Police, or from the police authorities of Mumbai, Calcutta, or Chennai, or from the superintendent of the jail in which the sentence was served.

## **Military Record**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Unavailable. Upon discharge, retirement or resignation from military service, however, a discharge certificate is issued to such personnel.

## **Death Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Available. Prior to April 1970, reporting of deaths was voluntary. Where no official record exists, a sworn affidavit by a close relative of the deceased giving a detailed account of the circumstances of the death is acceptable.

Since April 1970, Death Certificates are issued by appropriate state authorities. Certificates of Death issued by hospital authorities are acceptable.

## **Record of Burial**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Records of burial are available from the State Registrar General of Births and Deaths, or from cemetery officials/municipal corporation officials.

## **Marriage Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Available. The Hindu and Muslim communities do not usually register marriages; however, marriages by Hindus, Buddhists, Jains or Sikhs may be voluntarily registered under the Hindu Marriage Act of 1955. This Act does not apply to Muslims, Parsis, Jews or Christians, who may register their marriages under the Special Marriage Act of 1954, or the Christian Marriage Act. Marriage certificates for marriages registered under these Acts may be obtained from the offices of Government Registrar of Marriages that are located in the headquarters of each district. The certificate will be issued by the Registrar only if the bride and groom personally appear before the official and pay the required fee.

A certificate of marriage between Muslims is usually issued by the priest who performed the ceremony. The document is in the Urdu language, and a certified translation is required. Marriages between Christians are usually obtainable from Church records. If the marriage has not been officially registered, then two sworn affidavits giving the names, dates and places of birth of the bride and groom, and the date and place of marriage, as well as the names of the parents of both parties are acceptable. The affidavits must be executed by one of the parents of each party, or if the parents are deceased, by the nearest relative of each party who was present at the wedding.

**NOTE:** A document termed as "Marriage Agreement" or "Deed of Marriage" to live as man and wife (under the Registration Act of 1908) is not confirmation of a marriage solemnized legally under the Indian Marriage Acts now in force. Such a document does not confer upon the contracting parties legal marital status under the law.

### **Divorce Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

Available. Methods of divorce vary among the different communities. As a rule, Muslim marriages are dissolved without recourse to the judicial process, thus, no records of such divorces are generally available. Certified copies of divorce decrees of Christian, Hindu, Parsee, and Sikh divorces can be obtained from the Courts of jurisdiction.

### **Adoption Certificate**

*(TL:VISA-218; 11-24-2000)*

Available. An adoption must conform to the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act of 1956 to be valid. **NOTE:** Families with a natural child or children may not legally adopt another child or children of the same sex. Clarification of the restrictions would assist INS in its adjudication of these cases.

Consular officers will accept an "Adoption Deed" on stamped paper, signed by the natural parents and the adoptive parents, and registered with the Sub-Registrar of Assurances of the area. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act of 1956 permits adoptions only to Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs, and Jains. All others are not allowed to adopt a child in India. Non-Hindus wishing to adopt an Indian child must obtain guardianship under the Guardianship and Wards Act before removing a child out of India to a country where adoption is legal.

### **VISA ISSUING POSTS**

*(TL:VISA-174; 01-12-1998)*

New Delhi (E)	All Categories
Mumbai (CG)	All Categories
Calcutta (CG)	NIV, IR-4 & SB-1
Chennai (CG)	All Categories

## **GEOGRAPHIC AREAS SERVICED**

(TL:VISA-232; 01-29-2001)

States, Union Territories, and other.

<b><u>AREA</u></b>	<b><u>POST</u></b>
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Union Territory)	Calcutta
Andhra Pradesh	Chenna
Arunachal Pradesh (Union Territory)	Calcutta
Assam	Calcutta
Bihar	Calcutta
Jharkhand	Calcutta
Bhutan (country)	New Delhi
Chandigarh (Union Territory)	New Delhi
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territory)	Mumbai
Delhi (Union Territory)	New Delhi
Daman, and Diu (Union Territory)	Mumbai
Goa	Mumbai
Gujarat	Mumbai
Haryana	New Delhi
Himachal Pradesh	New Delhi
Jammu and Kashmir (disputed territory - that part under de facto control of India)	New Delhi
Karnataka	Chennai
Kerala	Chennai
Lakshadweep (Union Territory)	Chennai
Madhya Pradesh	Mumbai
Chattisgarh	Mumbai
Maharashtra	Mumbai
Manipur	Calcutta
Meghalaya	Calcutta
Mizoram (Union Territory)	Calcutta
Nagaland	Calcutta
Orissa	Calcutta
Pondicherry (Union Territory)	Chennai
Punjab	New Delhi
Rajasthan	New Delhi
Sikkim	Calcutta
Tamil Nadu	Chennai
Tripura	Calcutta
Uttar Pradesh	New Delhi
Uttaranchal	New Delhi
West Bengal	Calcutta